

A NEW SPECIES OF CARIDINA (DECAPODA, CARIDEA) FROM YUNNAN, CHINA

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Abstract A new atyid shrimp from Yunnan, China, *Caridina paucidentata*, is described. The new species is closely allied to *Caridina mongziensis* but differs to the latter from the rostrum dorsal border which bearing only with 1–3 teeth.

Key words Atyid shrimp, *Caridina*, new species, China.

Up to now, there are 84 species of *Caridina* were recorded from China, of which 13 species were found from Yunnan Cai, 2001; Liang, 2004. Liang (2004) described all Chinese *Caridina* species in detail, presented a list and discussed the systematics. Besides that, Yam (2003) and Liang *et al.* (2005) reported some other new *Caridina* species. In present paper a new species of the genus *Caridina* from Mongzi in Yunnan Province is reported. Type specimens are deposited in Shanghai Fisheries University (SHFU).

Caridina paucidentata **sp. nov.** (Figs. 1–15)

Holotype male, total length (TL.) 22 mm. Mongzi County, Yunnan Province. May 2004. (SHFU). Paratypes: 8 male and 8 female, same data as Holotype.

Description TL. 18–28 mm; the ovigerous females 24–28 mm. The eggs numerous and larger, measured (0.81–0.93 mm) × (1.29–1.41 mm).

Rostrum straight, reached between the mid of the 2nd and the mid of the 3rd segment of the antennular peduncle. The base portion of the dorsal border bearing 1–3 (usually 2) teeth, of which 0–2 (usually 1) are placed on carapace behind the orbit. The ventral border bearing 0–2 (usually 1) teeth. The anterolateral angle of carapace without pterygostomian spine.

The telson bears 5–6 (usually 6) pairs of dorsal spinules. The distal portion is round, and it bears a subterminal median spine on the dorsal border. There are 4 pairs of seta-like spines on the extreme border, the lateral spines are stronger than the intermediate spines, and the median intermediate spines are slightly longer and stronger than the lateral intermediate spines.

The antennular stylocerite reaches to the extremity of the 1st segment of the antennular peduncle. The 1st

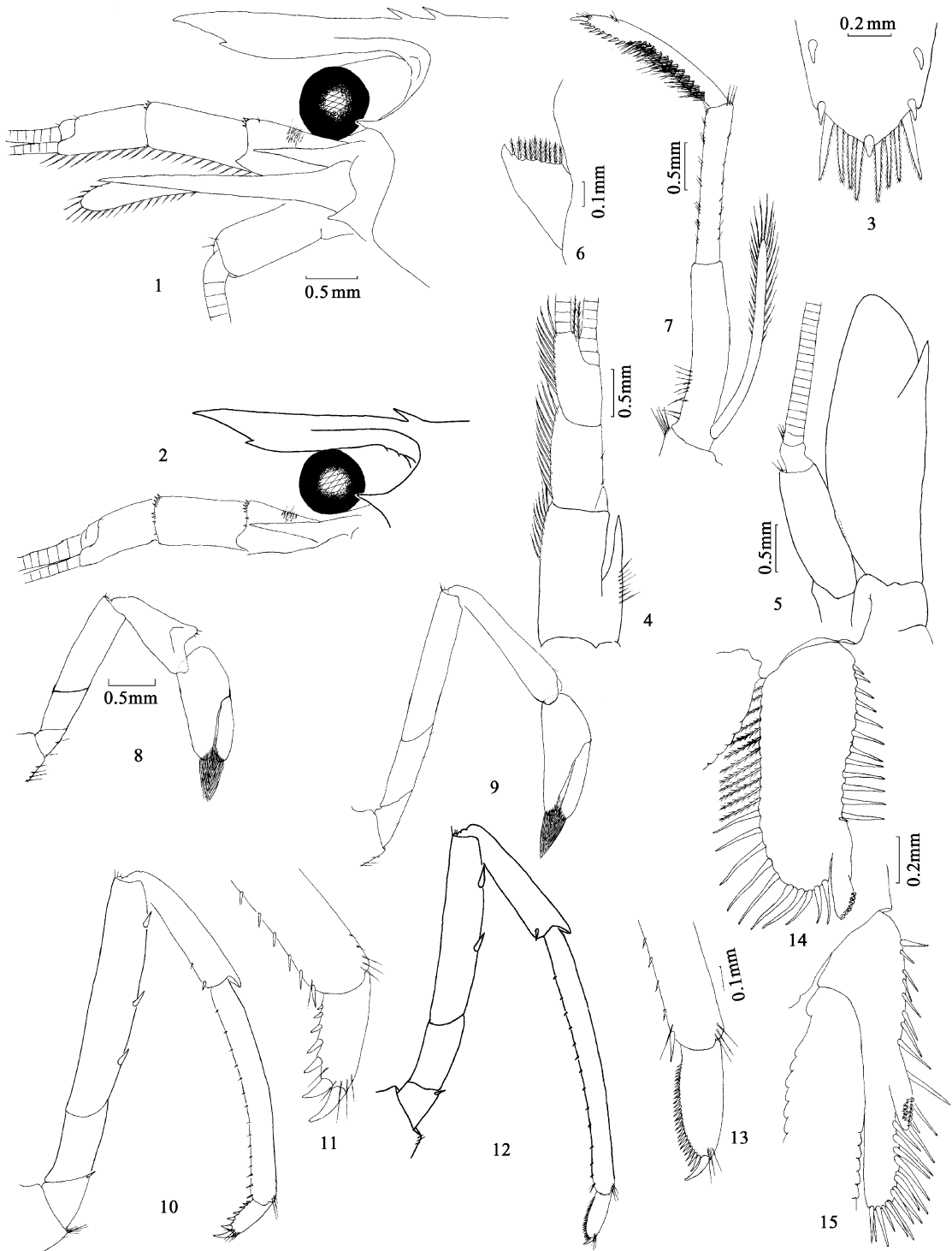
segment of the antennular peduncle shorter and wider; the 3rd segment longer than 2nd segment, but shorter than the 1st segment. The scaphocerite about 2.9 times as long as wide.

The endopod situated at the out angle of the 1st maxilliped broadly triangular. The 3rd maxilliped reaches the extremity of the antennular peduncle, the ultimate segment longer than the penultimate segment, and slightly shorter than the antepenultimate segment.

The epipods are present on the first four pereopods.

The 1st pereopod extending to the extremity of the 1st segment of antennular peduncle; carpus deeply excavated at the anterior portion, about 2.1 times as long as wide; chela about 2.2 times as long as wide, dactylus about 1.1 times as long as palm. The 2nd pereopod reaches beyond the extremity of 2nd segment of the antennular peduncle; carpus slightly excavated at the anterior portion, about 4.8 times as long as wide, and about as long as the merus; chela about 2.6 times as long as wide; dactylus about 1.4 times as long as palm. Propodus of the extremity of the 3rd pereopod reaches distinctly beyond the extremity of the antennular peduncle; the carpus about 0.72 times as long as the propodus; the propodus is about 3.3 times as long as dactylus, which is about 3.4 times as long as wide and bearing 6 spinules on the ventral border. The 5th pereopod reaches to the middle of the 3rd segment of the antennular peduncle, carpus is about 0.56 times as long as propodus, propodus about 4.5 times as long as dactylus, dactylus is about 3.2 times as long as wide, and bearing 27 spinules on the ventral border.

The endopod of the 1st male pleopod is tongue shaped, about 2.6–3.0 times as long as wide, the internal appendix reaches distinctly beyond the distal portion of the endopod. The masculine appendix of the



Figs 1-15. *Caridina paucidentata* sp. nov. 1. Anterior portion of cephalothorax, lateral view. 2. Other specimen, showing 1 tooth on dorsal border of base part of rostrum. 3. Distal end of telson. 4. Antennular peduncle. 5. Scaphocerite. 6. Endopod of first maxilliped. 7. Third maxilliped. 8. First pereopod. 9. Second pereopod. 10. Third pereopod. 11. Dactylus of third pereopod. 12. Fifth pereopod. 13. Dactylus of fifth pereopod. 14. Endopod of first male pleopod. 15. Masculine appendix of the second pleopod.

2nd pleopod stout, rod-shaped, bearing several spinules at the inner terminal portion.

The uropodal diaeresis with 11-14 spinules.

Etymology. New species name is a combination of

two latin words *pauc* and *dentata*. *Pauc* means the number is few. And the word *dentata* refers to the *dentate* bearing on the dorsal border of the rostrum.

Remarks. The present new species are closely at

lied to *Caridina mongziensis* (Liang, Yan *et* Wang, 1987), but differs in some features (Table. 1).
Habitat The new species was obtain from a

streamlet between the mountains.
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Table 1. Differentiate characteristics between *Caridina paucidentata* **sp. nov.** **and** *Caridina mongziensis* (Liang, Yan *et* Wang, 1987) .

Differentiate characteristics	<i>Caridina paucidentata</i> sp. nov.	<i>Caridina mongziensis</i> (Liang, Yan <i>et</i> Wang, 1987)
Rostrum dorsal border teeth	1-3 (usually 2)	9-11
Teeth on the base portion of carapace behind the orbit	0-2 (usually 1)	5-7
Segment length comparison of the 1st antennular peduncle	The 3rd longer than the 2nd	The 3rd approximately as long as the 2nd
Construct of the outer terminal angle of the 1st maxilliped endopod	Triangular	Finger like protuberance
Segment length comparison of the 3rd maxilliped	The ultimate longer than the penultimate	The ultimate slightly shorter than the penultimate,
Spinules number on the 5th pereopod dactylus	27	35-40
The shape and structure of the endopod of the 1st male pleopod	Tongue shaped	Rectangular, excavated in the mid of inner margin

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云南米虾属一新种 (十足目, 匙指虾科)

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摘 要 记述了采集于云南蒙自匙指虾科米虾属 1 新种, 贫齿米虾 *Caridina paucidentata* sp. nov.。文中详细描述了其形态特征, 同时附特征图。新种和近似种蒙自米虾的主要区别
关键词 十足目, 匙指虾科, 米虾属, 新种。
中图分类号 Q959.223.5

在于前者额角背缘齿少, 仅 1~ 3 个。模式标本保存于上海水产大学。